Well, that night I remember I was very rest-

less, having tucked the book she had given me

under my pillow. I suppose I went to bed

BARBARA'S LETTER.

a good deal of time talking about kissing. She says

boys will be boys; that they always did like to kiss a pretty girl, and she reckons they always will, and

whose works we are familiar, or can conscien-

CAN ANYBODY GIVE MISS FORD'S ADDRESS?

The following is a copy of a letter written

by a nurse at the Navy School Hospital, Annap-

olis, Md., for one of her patients-Mr. C. C.

Shanklin, of Cleveland, O., now president of

the National Association of Ex-Union Prison-

ers of War-who is anxious to secure, if possi-

ble, her present address. Miss Ford was with

the Sanitary Commission, and Mr. Shanklin

sixty-five pounds:

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

and she enjoys it very much.

newspaper to tell us what to do.

know they are good?

The Care of the Body---Experience Meeting --- Relief Corps Work.

[Conducted by Kate B. Sherwood.]

From the numerous inquiries that reach us, it simple physiologic and hygienic papers, treating of the various functions of the body that bear an important part in the animal economy, and of the diseases to which they are subject and the common remedies to be applied. As the most important inquiry before us relates to a common glandular affection of the skin, the thought suggests itself that the answer may be supplemented by a few general remarks upon the character and functions of this external covering of the human body. Two or three papers will then be given to a consideration of some of the pronounced forms of skin disease and their ordinary treatment, pointing out the causes that produce the same and some of the means for their removal. After that will be cording as the drift of the discussion may suggest. As these papers will be in the nature of fireside chat, rather than technical dissertations, inquiries and comments are solicited, as they appear from week to week.

they want some one to say something about? something on your mind which you want some | eruption. body to help you to understand, please lay that something into the thinking cap of the editor. What the editor does not know somebody else does know, and that somebody will be forthcoming when the time comes. So wake up. or you may get your corns stepped on when

> WANTS A REMEDY. Sr. Louis, October 27, 1883,

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I always read the columns of THE TRIBUNE with great interest, and as they seem to be open to all for information, I would like to ask a few questions. Will you or some of your extremed correspondents give me a recipe for face worms. I have long been troubled with these most aggravating things, and don't know what to use against them. To have by force leaves ugly holes. I do not ask information for myself alone, but for hundreds of others of your fair renders, who would hail with delight a remedy. Yours, sincerely, W. J. Yours, sincerely,

PUNCTIONS OF THE SKIN.

First let us understand ourselves. Examine the animal, man, anatomically, and we find an external covering to the body, known as the skin, which protects the internal parts from external violence. It is extremely elastic and readily adapts itself to the various movements as the organ of touch. Like the shell-bark hickory, it has an inner and an outer surface,

or the scarf skin and true skin The external or scarf skin, described as the epidermis or cuticle, is composed of thin layers of tessellated cells, without vessels or nerves, and covers the whole exterior of the body. even the front of the eye. It is pierced by the seluceous or oil glands, the sweat glands, and the shafts of the hair; its use is to protect the dermis or true skin from mechanical injury or contact with the air. Upon the part of the body most in use for mechanical purposes, as the hands for labor and the feet for locomotion, the cuticle is thick and tough, corresponding in composition to the hoofs and claws of the lower

The cuticle becomes hard and horny with hard usage, as in the hands of farmers who have been guiding the plow, or of the men who handle freight about the depots, or who are employed as porters in hotels, or in any employment requiring the handling of heavy weights or constant friction. The blisters which rise when you take up a broom to sweep after a period of rest, or which are caused by a burn or mustard plaster, indicate the point of separation between the scarf skin and the true skin. Prick the blister if you would know how exempt from feeling the scarf skin is.

You are all familiar with the school-boy experiment of running a pin between the outer skin and the skin proper. Run in the pin just right, and there is not the slightest feeling; but let the point take the wrong direction and see what a twinge there will be. It is because you strike the nerve messengers underneath. The searf skin is a tough old sentinel, and when detail goes on guard.

This sloughing-off process goes on constantly. When you strip off your stocking at night you yourself with soap and water and find a gummy scum on the surface, by which you know you have freed your body of a cast of servant, whose presence in death is but to poison and pollute. The importance of washing the body frequently and of rubbing the skin with rough towels will be at once apparent, when it is remembered how steadily this renewing process is and defend may the next be but obstructing debris which it is the part of wisdom to reand windows of a sightly habitation.

The deepest portion of the human akin is dandruff or a scaly face. known as the corium, dermis, or cutis tera. This true skin is dense, elastic, and composed of inerlaced fibers, whose interstices are masses of fat, the whole resting upon a layer of arcolar tissue, with the sudoriparous or sweat glands, the bair follicles, and the sebaceous or oil glands within and below it.

The sensitive papillæ, which supply the zense of touch, are minute conical elevations, which rise like tiny branches of coral from the true skin, being most numerous in the surface of the hands, fingers, feet, and toes. Rub your hand over an uneven surface, and it is the papills that reasond. They are abundantly supplied with blood, are erectile under stimuli and vary in sensitiveness, according to the person or the training to which they have been subjected. A blind man, who has no use for the sense of sight, finds that these little errand boys of touch grow very acute by practice, so that they not only tell him the shape and forms of things, but their texture and quality as well.

The sebaceous or oil glands are very similar to the sweat glands, for which they are often wistaken, and can only be distinguished by the pily character of their secretions. They are distributed over almost the entire surface of the body, being less numerous where the perspiratory giands abound, and vice versa. They are absent on the palms and soles, but abundant on the face and scalp. Their use is to keep the skin moist and soft and to prevent the arying and eracking of the hair in the sun and air. The oily secretions are much more profuse in some persons than in others. A too free schaceous secretion will account for the oily faces of very many, particularly in summer, when the secretions are stimulated. In tropical countries, where the skin easily becomes fire and harsh, the body is annointed with vegstable oils, a practice said to be both grateful and healthful. The annointing of the head and of the beard was practiced in Biblical times, as among the Orientals of the present flay. The sebaceous glands secrete the wax in the ear, and a double row of them are set around the eye, and, when diseased, cause the syelids, as in little children, to adhere together. particularly after a long sleep. In some persons the sebaceous secretions have a peculiar sdor, and always so in the negro and other fark races.

The perspiratory glands throw off a watery secretion, their principal office being that of To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE : best regulators, to prevent the body from burning up from the powerful generators within. The important functions of the glands in the body is 2,300,000, and that they pover a territory of 153,000 inches, or about two miles and a half. The perspiratory fluid ponsists mainly of water holding in solution various saline substances, such as chlorides, sulphates, carbonates, a volatile acid and odorrous animal matter. Ordinarity perspiration is moderate and escapes by evaporation; but summer heat, violent exercise, debility, and other causes increases the flow to such an exbent that the body is completely drenched. Under ordinary circumstances a healthy man it is not taken, then we are safe, two pounds avoirdupois in twen-

LOYAL WOMAN'S WORK ty-four hours. In fevers perspiration is entirely arrested and the body greatly endangered by heating above the normal standard and the absorption of rejected secretions into the blood. The reason that most persons grow ing the improper practice, to give some comfort to stouter in winter is that the body throws off many innocent girls who have allowed themselves to be kissed without thought of evil. less in perspiration than in summer, when the heat makes even slight exercise contribute to a too free perspiration.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN. These few preliminary remarks bring us to diseases of the skin and to the inquiry of our correspondent. The skin being exposed to a is evident that there is a demand for a series of great variety of external irritants, is peculiarly susceptible to disease. The term skin disease is applied to the disorders whose principal feature is a part of its own structure. Thus, smallpox is known as a skin disease, although it is the result of a specific poison in the blood; and scabies, or the itch, come under this class, although it is the burrowing of a minute insect that causes the trouble. So in many parts of our country the hands and face become mply and irritable from the burrowing of barns where the roosts or nests are not well

Any eruption or lesion of the skin is classed or a white lilly covered with soot, &c. Certainly taken up in turn the nerves, muscles, &c., ac- as a skin disease, and of this there are a few general types, although the variety is infinite, including upwards of one hundred, of which fifty distinct forms are said to present themselves in a single year of practice. Many of these diseases are purely local, marking wrong It is always easy to say something when one has something to say. But how can one have general diathetic diseases, as leprosy and something to say unless somebody has something syphilis. The ancients believed that all skin as snow? diseases were the result of some bad humor So, dear friends of THE TRIBUNE, if you have seeking to escape the body; hence the term

PARASITIC AND GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS. Diseases of the skin from parasitic causes are of two kinds-that which owes its origin to a vegetable organism, like common mould or meth patches in the outer layer of the skin, or you may get your corns stepped on when the collection goes on. And we would not be surroused if we reach the corns very early, now as lice, fleas, bed-bugs and other insects, ringserrorised if we reach the corns very early, now as lice, fleas, bed-bugs and other insects, ringthat we have begun to discourse of the skin and worm, barber's itch, and moth-and may all be cured by certain stimulating and irritating agents, as sulphur, mercury, and tar. Ringworm should never be neglected, as, like barper's itch, it is communicable, and may spread through schools and entire communities.

the heads chiefly of young children, and which, if left, may end in baldness, either of the entire head or of patches. This is a vegetable parathem disligures the fairest face; to remove them sitic eruption, characterized by small cupshaped eruptions of sulphur-yellow color. When occurring on the scalp, the common seat of it, the sores mat together and form a dirty yellow mess, with an offansive, mousy odor.

GLANDULCE AFFECTIONS. It will be observed that our correspondent speaks of face worms, of which we may say that, although the yellowish black-tipped plug, which may be easily pressed from the pores,

the belief that any of these pimples or pustules result from it. The face worms, so called, have their anatomical seat in both the sebaceous and sweat glands of the skin. They mark one form of glandular affection, known as the acne. The acue includes, besides the black specks on the greasy condition of the skin known as seborrhea, together with the red condition, with more or less of small papules, seen about the nose, chin, and cheeks, called, medically, acae rosacea. Excessive oiliness of the scalp or face and the greasy scales on the face or scalp, including dandruff, the scales of which are only

The black specks are known as acre punctata, or comedo, and consists of distended sebaceous matter. These may be forced out by squeezing, and are sometimes an inch or more in length, in removing them when it can be done without injury to the sarrounding tissues. But this is seldom the case, and, inasmuch as the process is not curative, it is better not to tamper with the flesh, especially as moles and other disfiguring blemishes are too likely to follow. The cause of acue is attributed to a low state of the system, general and local, an imperfect nutrition, arising in errors of digestion and assimilation of food. Known signs are constipation, dyspepsia, debility, and sour or scrid stomach. Remedies should be applied to correct these; a specific for acne there is none. Local applicaits work is done it is sloughed off, while a fresh | tions may be used which contain sulphur and plication of spirits of campbor will be found very serviceable, as well as agreeable, for a time.

clinging to it, telling you that the old sentinel skin. Young people are especially inclined to means. How many, may I ask, of those who are is off duty and a new one on. Or, you wash sent and are more or less troubled until manworks of art have used their own judgment in the bood or womanhood is established and the disturbances of a too rapid change in the system cease. Frequent bathing in sulphur water and drinking of the same has been found very know what pleases the eye, but they can tell you beneficial in acne; also a free use of the mineral waters that hold soda in some of its forms in | nothing of lines and curves, light and shadow, or waters that hold soda in some of its forms in | form and color, all of which units so harmoniously solution. Under any circumstances bathe often, and which make up those grand and beautiful and at night wash the face with warm water | works of art before which we are almost lost in going on. The particles that one hour protect and brown windsor or castile soap; then wonder and admiration, anoint with camphor ice or cosmoline. The best camphor ice, or ointment, you can make they cannot produce them. The one deserves move before they have closed up all the doors yourself by pulverizing gum camphor and then credit for his liberality and true appreciation of working it slowly into three or four tablespoon.

Cosmoline will be found almost a specific for

made of velvet, brocade or other heavy mate-Shoulder capes cut in two parts with a simu-

lated sleeve on the shoulder are worn with tunics and redingotes. The redingote is an undraped polonaise, with or without panel sides. It should be made of cloth or brocade, or heavily lined.

Bright facings are used with redingotes, the fronts of which fly back when walking. Fall mantles are short in the back with long sides, accommodating themselves to the puffed backs to handsome dresses. The styles alternate between the severely

and gray birds, breasts, pompoms or wings are

trimming. Egyptian red is a very popular color. Colored wraps are increasing in favor, not | Excites an interest and assumes a grace. mly for the street but for ceremonious occa-

Fall suits of plain velvet with jacket and hat to match are very stylish. The short waists of the first empire are re-

viving in Paris. Plain round waists are very becoming to handsome figures. Imported hats and bonnets are larger than Sable is revived as a fashionable fur, but seal

still leads. The new winter mantles are quite long, furlined or fur-edged. Long wraps of seal brown plush, untrimmed,

are desirable street garments. Combinations of brocade and shot glace are fashionable for dresses or cloaks. The gray-blue is a popular and desirable

Hats have high crowns and broad brims, or law crowns and moderate brims. Our Weekly Experience Meeting.

RISSING A MATTER OF EDUCATION-A LATTLE GIRL'S LETTER-WHAT SHALL WE READ-HAPPINESS IN ART.

PEN YAN, PA., November 5, 1883. I have perused with interest the various opinions expressed in your paper, pro and con, on the subject of promisenous kessing. It is the serious opinion of many that the habit of kissing, in many perspiratory glands will be understood when cases, has led the way to untold and dire mischie we say that the number of perspiratory It has been used as the first step to farther advances, by artful and unprincipled villains. No secomplished libertine would ever dare attempt his hellish scheme of ruin with a woman who would by a step at a time. The first may have been almost unnoticed, and in themselves perfectly harm-less, but, being taken with an eye to sin, have be-

nocently or otherwise practiced it, not waiting to trace it back to its origin, the knowledge of which might enable us to judge more leniently.

I don't know that it is a nice thing to take issue with the Editor, in his own paper, too, but I shall trust to his good nature to pardon me—as I am
"only a woman," and want to defend my sex a little—if I do not wholly agree with him in the exAnyhow, I had bardly disrohed for the night

tent of his illustrations.

Although I heartily denounce and wish every girl

had been taught to resent such freedom from the

other sex, yet they have not been taught it, and it is evident that very many girls who have gone through the critical period of mingling in young company and having beaux, and have been more or less kissed, have yet jealously gnarded what they understood to be modesty and virtue.

The impression gained by the article alluded to was that a girl thus treated is like a beautiful piethe wood-tick or chigger, or it may be the ture that has been marred and defaced by being minute chicken-louse, which is found about rubbed over with soiled hands and cut with a knife, and otherwise spoiled beyond the master's art to restore; or a beautiful statue covered with flaws and indentures, and then rubbed over with a lit was the first and last time such a book has cloth dipped in ink-its beauty evermore departed;

> these are ruined beyond the power of earth or Heaven to redeem, for God has not promised to save our lost earthly treasures.
>
> The question is: Is a girl who has been promiscuously kissed, even by every gentleman who has waited upon her, thus utterly ruined? And even if led beyond the bounds of virtue, has there not been a way prepared by which the soul and heart and mind—and what else is there of us—though filled with sins as red as scarlet can be made white

> When I read that article, I could endure the intent of the writer, yet I could not the letter. The thought arcse at once how that might utterly discourage many a good girl who had innocently or ignorantly, or from an undue desire to please others at the expense, perhaps, of her own finer feelings, suffered two much of such freedom, but who ild as vigorously resist and resent any encroachments upon her virtue as any one who would refase all such liberties. It is not for our best good to be told that we are spoiled beyond recovery beis high time that the subject be brought to the surface, and especially to the gaze of parents and

This kissing business began when we were but infants. Everyone who wished to had the privilege or kissing us, regardless of our feelings in the matter, until we were large enough to assert our own rights, and then, if we refused, our kind mam-There is one kind of ring-worm, known as farms, or the crusted ring-worm, which attacks the heads chiefly of young children, and which, and we were coaxed or hired till we yielded. And so it went on till we arrived to the party period, which was far too soon. Then we were snapped and caught and kissed and hugged and kissed and kissed until we were often disgusted, but thought we must allow it or be uncivil, never having been

Yes, I have passed through all these scenes, and never did I think, or was I told, that it was not right, never having heard a hint of the slightest kind against it, and yet, being guarded with jealous

eare in all other respects, there is no proof that my case was an isolated one.

All must conceed this to be greatly a matter of cation, and if men respect women less for allowing this freedom, why have not fathers and brothers, who know better than girls can possibly has been thought by some to be a parasite, the | know how their acts are viewed-why have they | best authorities say it is not. Occasionally a not taught them better? On the contrary, they excretory and absorbing surface—and also acts | very small parasite has been found in one of have been virtually taught that it is right. I would these, but not frequently enough to lead to ask, in view of this defective education, is it at all strange that the result is what it is?

I wonder if there is anything to be said in regard to the men. They cannot be called gentlemen who stoop to take advantage of this innocent lice ocent in itself. As for the men who take all they can get of the other sex, as has been remarked in one of the articles on this subject, for shame on them ! They are a vile libel on God's noblest work! But they deserve a more scathing rebuke than my poor face, the red pustules on the face and back, the pen is able to give them, so I leave them with their conscience and their God.

Mrs. M. B. MILLER. AN ARTIST'S HAPPINESS IN ART. CANTON, O., Nov. 2, 1883.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: An artist's time, like an artist's name, generally is rather limited; but if a few words on the subject of art will be of any interest to the many readers of removed to reappear, are forms of this trouble- THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, or perhaps create in some mind, not only a desire but a love for the beautiful, I shall feel amply repaid for laying aside the brush and palette for a short time. The art of painting and sketching is not only a beautiful glands filled with hardened plugs of sebaceous | accomplishment and a source of amusement for eisure hours, but it has its practical advantages as

black at the tip, then hard and yellowish, and terminating soft and white. There is no harm the beautiful than the study of the fine arts. It is nature reproduced with the brush and pencil; it teaches the eye to observe and the hand to record the ever varying lovliness with which nature abounds, and spreads a charm around every object of God's beautiful creation, unfelt and unknown to those who have neglected its cultivation.

It is true that not all who have been predigal of their time and means have become great artists. As in other arts and sciences, all cannot expect to excel; yet it is equally true that many have arrived, and many more might, to some degree of perfection, and thus find pleasure as well as profit in their work. There To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: is many a hidden talent which but waits development to achieve artistic results.

The artistic gift comes to us as blessed sunshine tions may be used which contain sulphur and in the world's weary ways, purifying and ennother stimulants to the skin. A frequent application of spirits of campbor will be found sources of comfort as well as of our pleasures and consolations. Good pictures, we are told, are the best educators; and while we admit that, the fact A proper use of a good non-irritating soap will remains that fine pictures are an expensive luxury be found excellent in opening the pores of the

waile the wealthy can buy their costly paintings, fuls of lard until a smooth white cream is made. | crasing devotion and earnest application necessary produce a work of true value and merit. flow often do we go kito homes where every appointment speaks of the wealth of the owner; The long tunic is revived for suifs that are made of velvet, brocade or other heavy mateworse, as we had the opportunity of seeing not long since, suspended over an elegant mantle, some steam navigation company's advertising card. The lady called our attention to the beautiful boat with the remark that she always admired marine views more than anything else, and seemed quite surprised that we did not express more fully our admiration. All the interest in that picture was gone. The company's schedule and rates, which

But let us give honor to whom honor is due,

frame, had left that immense vessel stranded on a plain and the very bouffant in drapery of three-inch gold moulding. Here, indeed, we find a broad field for cultivation.

had to be cut away in order to get the boat into the

No rock is barren and no wild is waste; No shape uncouth, or savage, but in place The rough cragged mountain, or tumultuous main; The temple rich in trophied pride arrayed, Or mouldering in the melancholy shade; The spoils of tempest, or the wrecks of time; The abundant harvest, or the heaven sublime;-All to the artist purest joys impart, Delight his eye and stimulate his art.

LOTTIE M. MYERS. WHAT SHALL WE READ? We are glad the inquiries have begun to come in as to the books which which are profitable to read, for one reason and another. In reply to Ella B. Wick, who seems desirous of improving her style as a sketch writer, we can commend nothing better than Irving's "Sketch Book," or Dickens' inimitable short story of 'The Cricket on the Hearth ; " while for books that combine all the fascination of the story

But while it is well to read good books and papers, we think that it is better to read noth-Barbara Strong bear very suspicious titles,

grows more and more easy, and so on down the broad to ruin and death. That is the way the wily deceiver takes to lure the unsuspecting on; then O, let us beware of the first step, for surely if it is not taken, then we are safe.

But while we condemn promiscuous kissing and the condens of the first step, for surely if the condens of the first step, for surely if the condens of the first step, for surely if the condens of the first step, for surely if the condens of the first step, for surely if the condens of the first step, for surely if the condens of the first step, for surely if the condens of the first step, for surely if the condens of the first step, for surely if the condens of the first step, for surely if the condens of the first step, for surely if the condens of the first step, for surely if the condens of the first step and Addie Huse.

The evening session consisted of the installation, which was public, a fine condition, and speeches, which was public, a fine condition, and speeches, which was public, a fine condition, and speeches, which was public, a fine condition, and specifically and the condition and condition and condition and condition and condition and condition and condition

even view it as an initial step to the defilement of pure womanhood and to the defacing of the loveling between God ever hung in his art gallery, the subject has another side which will not hurt our eyes to look at, but may help us, without upholding the improper practice, to give some comfort to many innocent girls who have allowed themselves to be kissed without thought of evil.

It seems to be human nature, when by some chance our eyes have been opened to an evil, to slash right and left, and chastise all that have innocently or otherwise practiced it, not waiting to trace it back to its origin, the knowledge of which

FIRST CORPS IN MICHIGAN. HD'QRS ZACH CHANDLER POST, No. 35, SOUTH HAVEN, MICH., Oct. 29, 1883. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Last March the Ladies of South Haven and vicin-

ity organized an Auxiliary Society, and worked under that head until September last, when they Anyhow, I had hardly disrobed for the night and, placing my light on a little table, proceedreorganized as a Relief Corps, and, having received ed with a few pages of my yellow-backed their charter and ritual, they met in G. A. R. hall treasure, when the door of my chamber was treasure, when the door of my chamber was on Saturday evening, October 27, 1883, for muster opened softly and my mother entered. To the and installation of officers. The meeting was called question "What is that you are reading?" I to order by Col. H. Hodges, Commander of Zach Chandler Post, No. 35, who, in accordance with instructions from headquarters Woman's National Relief Corps, mustered the Relief Corps with fourhanded her the book. It was a highly-colored story of a common criminal, with her picture on the cover, idealized by some maudlin sentiteen charter members, to be known as Zach Chandler Relief Corps, No. 1, Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Michigan, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Dodge; senior vice-president, Mrs. Rice; junior vice-president, Mrs. Prentice; secre-tary, Mrs. Dyer; treasurer, Mrs. Lynn; chaplain, mentalist into a heroine and a martyr. The book was destroyed, the girl discharged, and the lecture I received that night has served me Mrs. Piper; conductor, Mrs. Balch; guard, Mrs. Stowe. The officers, as above, were daly installed been in my hands. My fingers burn now to think of it. It was the first real revalation I by Colonel Hodges, assisted by officers of Zach Chandler Post, and witnessed by several comrades ever had that there was a world beyond the world in which I was living, and that a world of the Post. Then came a recess, and very soon whose inhabitants are described in Paul's Epis- after the ladies were escorted to the banquet hall, to take the experiences of others as a guide, after the ladies were escorted to the banquet half, where, much to their surprise, were in waiting oysters and coffee, served up in as good style as possible by the old veterans. Supper being over, the ladies tendered a vote of thanks to the comrades for their kindness, and then returned to the tle to the Ephesians, chapter iv, verses 18, 19. St. Joseph. Mo., Nov. 5, 1883. hall for the transaction of such other business as I am a Missouri girl, and this is the first time I devolved upon them. All in all, it was a very enhave ever written for a paper. My father was a soldier, and he has taken THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE oyable affair. Zach Chandler Post feels a little proud of having No. 1 Camp Sons of Veterans, and No. 1 Woman's Relief Corps of Michigan. for a long time. We all enjoy it very much, especially the household department. I read it out oud to grandmother, because her cycsight is poor, Grandmother thinks that the people have wasted

and financially a success.

Yours, in F., C. and L.,

G. M. SMITH, Adjutant. MASSACHUSETTS RELIEF CORPS, NO. 14 SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Nov. 5, 1883.

it don't do no good to talk about it. Now, out here To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Relief Corps, No. 14, Department of Massachu-setts, and auxiliary to Wilcox Post of the Grand Army, upon invitation visited Corps No. 2. De-partment of Connecticus, at Hartford, on Friday evening last, and received a most cordial welcome. We found our Hartford sisters, although compara-Now, grandmother and I think this would be ng better to talk about: "What shall we read?" I would like ever so much to improve myself, so I read all the time I can spare from my tively a new Corps, a live and energetic organizawork, and I want to read good books, too. The young man that lives on the farm next to us reads tion, and the members, individually and col-lectively, a bright, intelligent and genial party, and thoroughly alive to the watchword of our Order, "Work!" We were received at the depot a good deal, and buys a good many books, and then he lends them to me. I have just read one, called "She Loved Him Madly," I like it very much. Last winter I read "A Husband for a by a large delegation from the Post and Corps and escorted to the Post hall, where a general wel-coming and introduction took place, after which we were escorted to Music Hall, near by, where Lover," "Guilty Without Crime," "A Strange Guest," "Reata; or, What's in a Name," and a good many others of the same kind.

Don't you think we could help each other in this way, by telling about books that we have read, and know they are good?

Replaced Strange preparations had been made for our entertainment. untiful collation was given due attention, and with music and mutual congratulations over our experiences in the good work of the Order we BARBARA STRONG. As we said before, we do not know that the books Barbara enumerates are bad books. But this we do know: that they are not among the hundreds on the catalogues of our reputable publishers, or by authors with

tiously recommend. Life is too short to read all the good books that are written, let alone wasting time upon the poor ones. As Barbara wasting time upon the poor ones. As Barbara as you can judge from its number, when the Order large in which they exist. As a further proof come home with diplomas and five-cent prizes, asks for an interchange of titles, and desires was in its infancy in this Department, starting with of the great antiquity of the apple, philologists while the trotting gentry retire with their cheap edition of Dickens or Scott, or some other standard writer, and not run the risk of taking up every book with a startling title that is thrust in her way. Books are like people; better no books and no company than to be associated with the wrong sort. Will somebody send Barbara the names of some good modern stories.

| Mean the nearty support we had noped for at the outset, we have, in the face in the face of some opposition, grown to a member-taking up every book with a startling title that ship of about ninety at the present. We have in the face of some opposition, grown to a member-taking up every book with a startling title that ship of about ninety at the present. We have in the face of the western hog is said to be due to the original home of the apple was in the distinct near Trebizonde, whence it has spread throughout Europe, extending very far north will of the Post membership, and have had ample of one opportunity, proving not only our willingness to do, but the necessity for our doing. One source of modern stories. our Corps among its membership. It is very encouraging to read the letters in The Tribune of new Corps forming weekly, and we take no little seems as though the loyal women of the land only | now meet with. These variations are increased | mal heat. The food needed to keep a cow alive need the word to join heartily in the work supplementary to that done by the noble women of America during the dark days of '61-'85. We have never yet had a public installation, but there is some talk at our next installation making it a public one. I am strongly in favor of such a move, as it will tend to promote a feeling of full fellowship between Post and Corps, and give many who do not know us an apportunity to find out we are an earnest, working band of women, and that our had just been exchanged sick from a rebel prison. He weighed only seventy-five pounds, having lost, during his eight months' captivity, service is most beautiful and one we need not feel ashamed of.

Yours, in F., C. and L.,

ELLEN C. SMITH.

NAVY SCHOOL HOSPITAL, ANNAPOLIS, Mp., Dec. 11, 1864. Mr. SHANKLIN. Mr. Shanklin.

Sin: I am happy to inform you of the arrival of Mr. Charles Shanklin, company G, Ninth Ohio cavalry, at this hospital last evening, December 10, from Charleston, S. C. He has been a prisoner for the last seven months, and is now quite sick, but the last seven months, and is now quite sick, but the last seven months, and is now quite sick, but the last seven months, and is now quite sick, but the last seven months, and is now quite sick, but the last seven months, and is now quite sick, but the last seven months, and is now quite sick, but the last seven months, and is now quite sick, but the last seven months, and is now quite sick, but the last seven months, and is now quite sick, but the last seven months, and is now quite sick, but the last seven months, and is now quite sick, but the last seven months. we hope will be better soon. He is, of course, very

to talk about.

lost her support in the war.

God Bless You, Soldier!

God bless you, soldier! Scarred and worn,

Bravely have all your tasks been borne, You have not fought in vain.

God bless you, soldier! When the air

Grows heavy with the battles roar, Sheltered beneath his love and care,

May victory with her garlands rare.

With joys below, with joys above,

God bless you here and there.

God bless you, soldier! When the dove

With home and hearts made warm with love,

Her Papa was a Soldier.

MAUDE E. ALLEN.

Of peace the eagle's nest shall share.

Adorn you evermore.

at Petersburg, Va.-ED.]

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

Wearied with marching, watching, pain,

God bless you, soldier! When our sky

Was heavy with impending woes, When traitors raised the battle cry,

When fear met fear in every eye, You rushed to meet our foes?

All battle stained and battle torn,

anxious to hear from his friends. His address is Mr. Charles Shanklin, ward F, section 5, Navy School Hospital, Annapolis, Md. Yours, truly, C. W. FORD. JENNIE WANTS A STORY.

FORT SCOTT, KAN., Oct. 22, 1882. My papa takes THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and I looked to find a story and did not find it, so mamma told me I might write and tell you to please have a story in every week. I go to the public school, and have Miss Emmert for a teacher. I go in room No. 10, and study grammar, geography, reading, spelling, mental arithmetic, writing, drawing, and history. I take music lessons on the piano from Mrs. Angier. We have a Maltese cat. I made a loaf of ice cream cake and took the premium. My grandma and aunt Louise are visiting us. I am only thirteen years old, and you must not look at the writing.

Yours, truly, JENNIE HAYNES. mium. Jennie writes a large, plain hand, and wisely in electing their TRIBUNE correspond- quence compared with the greater advantages need not make any apologies for her letter, ent. Other Corps have promised us an account of surface manuring. which is well composed and to the point. of their work. New Hampshire has upwards While we want Jennie to have just such a of fifteen Corps. Who will be the next to story as she likes, we hope she will learn to write? like the grand old stories told by the soldiers | In reply to our correspondent who asks what from week to week, which are better than any | to do in order to reduce flesh, we would say fiction. General Howard is telling a story that | bathe frequently, avoid sweets and pastry and Jennie should read.

Relief Corps Work. DEPARTMENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. MILFORD, N. H., October 29, 1883. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE;

As I have been chosen by Corps 5, Milford, N. H., to open a correspondence with you, I esteem it regard whatever to the drawing, and much less to the coloring, and which undoubtedly has made one grand leap from the basement of a dollar store to the walls of this beautiful house. Or make the regard whatever to the drawing, and much less to town of this size (about 2,300 inhabitants), have been very gratifying, netting about \$300. The Corps has the satisfaction of knowing fact. very gratifying, netting about \$800. The Corps has the satisfaction of knowing that it contributed sufficient exercise. A stabled horse always gets materially to the success of the fair, and it has been | fat. so acknowledged by the Post.

The installation of our officers for the ensuing

A worthy and patriotic woman, greatly afflicted and in need, wants to dispose of tidies, year took place the week following the fair. The Post was invited, and a mutually pleasar, time was enjoyed. Our roster stands as follows: President, Miss Lottie S. Robbins; S. V. P., Mrs. Carrie D. Sabin; J. V. P., Mrs. Rebecca Pierce; Secretary, lost her support in the war. Julia R. Heod; Treasurer, H. Lizzie Foster; Chap-lain, Fanny Kimball; Conductor, Carrie B. Pink-ham; Guard, Martha Amsden. Our membership numbers sixty. We have lost by discharge two and by death two within the past year. We have a relief fund of \$94.05, and have expended \$44.73 and gray birds, breasts, pompoms or wings are in high favor.

Dark Russian firs, as black fox, hare, otter and sable are much used, particularly for rimming.

We know that in the pursuit of art, if properly directed, there is an attendant enjoyment, constant and enduring as boundless in its resources. If the world but knew the enjoyments of the devoted follower of art, there would be more eagerness of desire to share them with him since to the constant and loyal, and have expended \$44.73 during the past year, the largest sum expended by any Corps in the State. Our Corps is in good working order, our members in general faithful and loyal, and harmonious with the Post.

The fourth annual convention of the Women's particularly for rimming. Relief Corps, Department of New Hampshire, was held in G. A. R. hall, Pittsfield, October 24. Most of the delegates left their homes on the 23d, as the night and put in the oven the first thing in the Corps in New Hampshire are widely scattered. morning, baking five or six hours, or until

Celia F. P. Foster, and Past Department Conductor Mrs. Jennie Hamblett, with six delegates. The delegation, including Mrs. E. Florence Barker, of Malden, National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, and delegates from Portsmouth and Clare-mont Corps were met at the depot at Pittsfield by a reception committee, who, with the Pittsfield band and members of Willard K. Cobb Post, escorted them to a private residence, where they were furnished with a hot supper, after which they repaired to G. A. R. hall, where a short session was held preparatory to the work of the morrow. Convention was called to order by the President, Mrs. Mattie B. Moulton, at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday morning. After the committee on creden-tials had reported, the President introduced Mrs. Barker, whose introduction was warmly applauded. The President's report contained many suggestive thoughts, and was listened to with close attention. After the Secretary and Treasurer's report were osophy, commend us to Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table;" Warner's "Backlog Studies;" Ik Marvel's "Reveries of a Batch-elor" and George M. D. Commend Medical Properties of the State of New Hampshire; Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, of East Boston, Mass., National Secretary, and Medical Properties of the State of New Hampshire; Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, of East Boston, Mass., National Secretary, and Medical Properties of the State of New Hampshire; Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, of East Boston, Mass., National Secretary, and Medical Properties of the State of New Hampshire; Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, of East Boston, Mass., National Secretary, and Medical Properties of the State of New Hampshire; Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, of East Boston, Mass., National Secretary, and Medical Properties of the State of New Hampshire; Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, of East Boston, Mass., National Secretary, and Medical Properties of the State of New Hampshire; Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, of East Boston, Mass., National Secretary, and Medical Properties of the State of New Hampshire; Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, of East Boston, Mass., National Secretary, and Medical Properties of the State of New Hampshire; Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, of East Boston, Mass., National Secretary, and Medical Properties of the State of New Hampshire; Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, of East Boston, Mass., National Secretary, and Medical Properties of the State of New Hampshire; Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, of East Boston, Mass., National Secretary, and Medical Properties of the State of New Hampshire; Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, of East Boston, Mass., National Secretary, and Mrs. read and approved came the Inspector's report. elor," and George McDonald's "Cheerful Words." For biographical and critical essays there is nothing better than Macaulay; while warm interest in the Corps. Under the head of for purity of style in modern American novelists, W. D. Howells is a standard, and the rision young novelist, Marion Crawford, who ing young novelist, Marion Crawford, who in the discussion and assisting very materially in enlightening the ladies on the subject. The sprang into fame with "Mr. Isaacs," followed vote taken resulted in favor of admitting them, by "Dr. Ciandius" and several magazine serials, standing twenty-eight to eight. Mrs. Barker also is unrivalled. Colorado, which, though necessarily short, was very interesting. The result of the balloting for papers, we think that it is better to read nothing at all than to corrupt the taste and poison the mind with that which is purely sensational chosen by acclamation; S. V. P., Mrs. Adaline P. and savors of the police records. Some of the books enumerated in the following letter from | ford, Treasurer, Angelia Hayes, Portsmouth; Innot allow him even to kiss her. The climax of all Barbara Strong hear very suspicious titles, spector, Ann Olmstead, Laconia; Conductor, sin and crime, through all ages, has been reached and we would not be surprised to learn that Esther E. Filis, Ashland; Guard, Nellie Gerry, Barbara, in her thirst for reading, had been | Claremont; Deisgates to the National Convention. drinking from poisoned fountains. This is not | C. F. P. Foster, Majord; A. P. Kent, Portsmouth less, but, being taken with an eye to sin, have become harmful, and every slep thus gained smooths the maximum and every slep thus gained smooths the fault, we are quite sure, but her misforthe maximum and each succeeding the tune, judging from the general tone of her letters. S. W. Green, Pittsfield, and A. M. Hinds, Milford; Alternates, Frank F. Johnson, Laconia; Kate Ostone way from the general tone of her letters.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

THE KIRFFER PEAR. new pear and found it wanting in many of the utation is held up for a time. A good many Such thickets should be at least one hundred years ago there was, for a time, a large influx | feet from the building, and may be composed year or two, grape-growers are very cautious in their purchases and are not much inclined and least of all those who have grapes to sell. This is but a naturaal result.

As to the Kieffer pear, which is said to be a cross with a Bartlett, if we recollect rightly, and the Chinese sand pear, an old well-known kind which has long been grown for its beauty as an ornamental tree, on account of its healthy growth and large glossy leaves, but baving an Zach Chandler Post gave the drama "True austere fruit. As a first cross, the Kieffer is a Blue" last week, which was played satisfactorily very good result; the tree is unquestionably possessed of great vigor of growth and of remarkable fruiting qualities. As a forerunner of a class of pears possessed of much vigorous vitality and great prolificness, the Kieffer can fairly be tolerated, and it is to be hoped that the improvement will not end with this variety. As to its being blight proof, that is one of the statements which are prematurely made. It is not in fact blight-proof, but that need not greatly detract from its merits, as it is a failing it holds in common with all other pear trees. It may be a desirable pear for canning or preserving, but it is not to take a very high place among dessert fruits; it can hardly be tolno knowledge of what a good pear really is. APPLE LORE.

The origin of the apple dates back beyond all historic record. How far beyond historic record the inhabitants of the Swiss Lake dwellings cultivated apples it is impossible to say, but it whiled away a most pleasant evening, testifying was before the time of Tubal Cain and before indisputably to the good results of these social the use of metals. Suffice it to say that they the use of metals. Suffice it to say that they meetings between sister Corps, eementing in friendships the ties that already bind us as members in the Woman's Relief Corps.

As you have never published a letter from the Springfield branch of the Woman's Relief Corps, I in all or most of the languages derived from a

MANURING ORCHARDS OF FRUIT TREES. We have seen the statement that lands which have become "worn out," so far as the production of grains is concerned, will still be in good condition to grow fruit trees. To a certain degree this may be accepted as a fact. A soil must be poor indeed, which will not, after a deep plowing and deep subsoiling, grow trees boys are prospering, and follow Loyal Wom- an orchard, and that a proper degree of fertility an's Work. I think more of your paper with should be maintained by judicious culture and the receipt of each number, and wonder how | manuring, as the wants of the trees may indi-I ever got along without it. The G. A. R. have cate. In such soils periodic cultivation will be an organization about six miles from here. We indispensable, but, after the first thorough are doing very well for a new Post. I intend | preparation before planting, anything like deep to distribute a number of your papers next culture will not be required. Plowing should meeting." We are so glad, if THE TRIBUNE has not be deep, and all manurial applications should made one tired woman feel the strength and be on the surface. If concentrated fertilizers encouragement that comes from an hour well are used, they should merely be covered and spent in instructive reading and symphathetic mixed by harrowing the surface after they are companionship. And we know that in this applied. When barn-yard manure is employed case the husband is glad she does it. It gives it should be applied before winter, spreading them all so much that is pleasant and profitable | it as evenly over the ground as practicable, and leaving it to decompose slowly and its virtues to We print a very interesting account of the be washed down by every fall of rain and meltannual meeting, Department of New Hamp- ing snows. As for the loss sustained by exshire, and of the work of O. W. Lull Post, of posure of manure on the surface, it is of but lit-Milford, N. H., by Mary O. Hemenway, a terse | the moment; decomposition proceeds so slowly We are pleased with the letter and the pre- and graceful writer. The Corps has chosen that loss by mere evaporation is of no conse-

down to posterity with that of John Howard and of whatever size is nearly one-fifth of their stimulating or starchy food, such as potatoes. Live chiefly on beefsteak and coarse bread, and do not eat too often. Sugar to be absolutely avoided. Two meals a day for people who accumulate fat rapidly is quite enough. As fat is oftener a mark of incipient disease than of among children. People lose their health in a —We see that the value of carp as a table health, it is possible that some constitutional treatment is necessary. It may be owing to a degeneration of the tissues or, what is more common, an affection of the liver. But as a mens: First, that the female head in charge of any building does not think it necessary to QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. visit every hole and corner of it every day. How can she expect that those under her will Our Agricultural Editor's Weekly Chat With His be more careful to maintain her house in a healthy condition than she who is in charge of it? Second, that it is not considered essential to cattle called Doddies, and it has been referred to air, to sun, and clean rooms while uninhabited. which is simply ignoring the first elementary notion of sanitary things, and laying the ground "Monica" writes for a recipe for Boston for all kinds of disease. Third, that one winbaked beans. The following is good: Soak two dow is considered enough to air a room. Don't quarts of beans over night. Wash thoroughly imagine that if you who are in charge don't and parboil. Wash again two or three times look after all these things yourself, those under and place in a bean jar, which is provided with you will be more careful than you are. It a close cover. Fill three-quarters full of appears as if the part of the mistress was to beans and place over them a piece salt-side complain of her servants and accept their exmeat, the rind cut in checks across the top. cuses, not to show them how there need be neither complaints nor excuses made."

PLANTING SLOPING BANKS. Corps in New Hampshire are widely scattered. The delegation from O. W. Lull Corps, No. 5, consisted the Secretary of the Department, Mrs.

Sloping banks which are inclined to wash does not require freezing to ripen the fruit, neither does our national formula and the first thing in the Storing banks which are inclined to wash does not require freezing to ripen the fruit, neither does our national formula and the first thing in the secretary of the Secretary of the Department, Mrs. dry off while cooking add a little more water. where there is any foothold for a plant to grow. For this purpose the spring flowering shrub even on rather poor soils, and its penetrating roots send up numerous shoots as they extend. Railroad cuttings might be highly adorned if planted massively with this or any similarly good plant. The European broom is used, we observe, on some railroads, and it seems well adapted as a fringe to arrest dust, as well as the cotton belt. Is it still one of the unfulfilled forming an agreeable ornament to the usually uninviting path of the road. Among grasses we do not think of any which can compare with the Johnson grass (sorghum halapense) for it will spread rapidly by its creeping roots, turer. which form compact matted masses not easily I have a small yard, so small, indeed, that I blush destroyed. In some parts railroad officials to name it as a lawn, although it is all green grass are showing commendable taste in decorating at present. I think to plant three standard pear the grounds of country stations with finely kept lawns and beds of flowering plants, and in the National Tribune for help in selecting the kinds. The above beautiful lines were sent us by case of several roads these improvements are | What do you advise as to best kinds?-Maria E. extending so as to include the covering of buge | Delaware county, Pa. embankments and cuts with suitable shrubbery and grasses.

APPLES AS FOOD. healthful of all vegetable foods. Besides con- maples are all neat shrub-like trees, but if a taining a large amount of sugar and other carbo- flowering plant is desired, the magnolia con-I want to tell you that I am proud that my papa hydrates, they contain vegetable acids and cer- spicua would not disappoint you was a soldier. His name is Henry H. Allen, and he belonged to the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania vol-unteers, Sixth Corps. He was wounded at Spott-sylvania, and had to have his left arm taken off.

Has it been proved by field experiments that the finely-ground South Carolina rock phosphate is as good for crops as it is after it has been dissolved ants or cooling foods. When mellow they prevent debility and indigestion. They are no doubt and prepared as it has always been placed on the When my papa went into the Wilderness fight he weighed 175 pounds, and when he was able to be around in the hospital he weighed ninety-six pounds.

Our time is out on The Tribune in September, and papa is going to get up a club after harvest.

debility and indigestion. They are no doubt wery serviceable in averting many ills. The operatives of Cornwall, England, are said to consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing as bread, and papa is going to get up a club after harvest. and papa is going to get up a club after harvest

Germans, use apples extensively. There is no fruit which can be cooked and prepared in so many different ways as applea, nor is there any fruit whose value as an article of neurishment is so great and yet so little appreciated -- Cotman's Rural World.

PLANTING TREES AROUND DWELLINGS. Although shade is exceedingly agreeable near a house, yet it is not advisable to have trees so near it as to form a shade on the house itself. It is better that the sun should shine on the walls than that they should always be The Rural New Yorker, having tested this shaded. The worst disposition of trees is to set evergreens near the south side of a house. qualities ascribed to it by others, expresses sur- They obscure the view, arrest cooling breezes, prise that those who have the plants for sale and even in summer impart a gloomy effect. carefully avoid any allusion to unfavorable re- But when these are placed in their position on ports, while they freely quote all the extrava- the northerly sides of a house they have a degant words which have been said in its favor. | cided influence upon the temperature during This is nothing new in the introduction of the cold winter months. A house nestling on fruits, and those who have been propagating the sunny side of a dense plantation of everthis variety until they are heavily stocked green trees suggests comfort and cheerfulness with plants, will take especial care that its rep- in the coldest and most inclement weather. of seedling grapes, each one, as introduced, be- of Norway spruce, white pine, and Austrian ing recommended as superior to all others. and Scotch firs, bordered with hemlock spruce Purchasers were so often and so grievously dis- and arborvitse. Such trees as the sugar, Norappointed that a reversion took place, and new way, red and silver maples, the linden, elm, grapes became a drug in the market, and, al-though a revival has been in progress for a largest growers 100 feet from the house. SAVE THE POULTRY MANURE.

From actual experiment, it is stated that the droppings from four large Brahma chickens for one night weighed, in one case, exactly one pound, and, in another, more than three quarters, an average of nearly four ounces to each bird. By drying this was reduced to not quite one and a half ounces. Other breeds make less, but allowing only one ounce per bird daily of dry manure, fifty fowls will make in their roesting-house alone about ten hundred pounds yearly of as good manure as can be purchased. Hence, fifty head of poultry will make more than enough manure for an acre of land, seven hundred pounds of guano being considered a good liberal application for one acre, and poultry manure being even richer than guano in ammonia and fertilizing salts. No other stock will give an equal return in this way for the food consumed, and these figures should be carefully pondered by those who take but little heed of this kind of manure.

STARCH FROM POTATORS. There are said to be twenty-eight factories in Aroostook for manufacturing starch from potatoes, and the estimate is given that these made erated at the table, except by those who have last year in all 4,000 tons of starch. The potatoes fetch twenty-five cents per bushel at the factory, and farmers seem to consider it a profitable crop to grow at that price. A bushel of potatoes yields from seven to ten pounds of starch, so that 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes are required to supply the demand for the factories

above mentioned. But there are many other

mills at work in various parts of the country,

so that many millions of bushels of potatoes are used in this industry.

-It has been said truly in regard to agricul-

-The improvement in the general health

great gratification with us is the thorough unity in | matter of wonderment. The apple, like every | plants, destroys carterpillars, the green fly, and pride in the fact that the work of our Department spple, and at the same time by a tendency to warm in winter will save all of the food has been adopted by the National organization. It vary, which is the source of the differences we that usually goes toward keeping up the ani-

> -A Kentucky editor, writing upon the sheep and dog question, says that ninety-nine out of a hundred people make a great mistake, when they cut off a dog's tail, in throwing away the

wrong end. -Experiments in thick and thin seeding of wheat at the Ohio Station show that if there is any difference in the earliness of ripening it was in favor of the thick seeding. But little difference was apparent in the quality of the grain until it was weighed, when it was evident that thin seeding produced the largest kernels. The winter-killed wheat was uniformly less in the case of thin and more in the

case of thick seeding. -Entomologists state that the Hessian fly lurks in wheat stubble, and that the stubble should be burned over to exterminate the fly, or plow it under deeply.

-From a French source it is stated that pure phosphate of lime is very beneficial in the rearing of colts. The phosphate (half an ounce) is given in the form of a mash, thus: over a quart of outs is poured boiling water, then one pint of bran to absorb the latter; allow the mass to swell, and when cool add the phosphate. -When packages of trees for planting come

to hand during frosty weather, it is best not to open them out until they are perfectly thawed. They should be kept in a cool cellar or other place where there is no frost, but not too warm. If too late for planting in the field, the bundles should be opened and the trees placed in trenches, covering the stems well up and tramping the soil firmly around them. A few corn stalks or a sprinkling of straw may be thrown over the tops, which will prevent them Florence Nightingale, whose beautiful name | from shrivelling during dry, frosty weather. and more beautiful character, which will go -It is found that the food of healthy exen

Dorothea Dix and others of nature's nobility, own weight of hay, straw or other dried food. writes, after long years of experience with the -German carp should not be placed in a pond sick and suffering: "A dark house is always where there are other kinds of fish, as they are an unhealthy house, always an ill-aired house, slow and sluggish, and fall an easy prey to always a dirty house. Want of light stops more gamey kinds. Eels and catfish are spe-

dark house, and if they get ill, they cannot get | fish is undergoing much criticism. One writer well again in it. Three out of many negli- says: "When you have caught him he is not gences and ignorances in managing the health of worth cating, being a muddy, bony beast, on houses generally I will here mention as speci- whom any sauce or condiment is simply lost."

Renders.

We have an unsettled dispute about the breed of the editor of Rural Topies to explain where they come from and what they are. Farmer, Western Ans. There is no breed of cattle known by

this name. In some countries hornless cattle are called doddies, and sometimes pollies; but these terms have no reference to particular breeds, at least no further than particular breeds may be hornless. I would like to know whether or not the Japanese

persimmon, like our native persimmon, requires to be frosted before it is fit to eat.—D., Dover, Del.

Ans. The Japan persimmen seems to prosper where frosts are but slight; indeed, the best Forsythia is well fitted. It is a persistent plant October before frosts occur. The Japan perwe have ever eaten ripen in Maryland early in simmon will become a popular plant in localities where it succeeds:

Some years ago the agricultural papers had much to say about ramie fiber; seeds of the plant were advertised and great promises where held out about the value of the fiber and its growth in promises, like tea and coffee culture, or has it been proved to be a failure?-Georgus, South Caro-

Ans. The ramie plant can be grown successholding together loose soils, or sloping banks fully, as far as the health and production of the hable to wash out in gullies. We do not know | plants are concerned, over a large portion of the exactly how far north this plant may be found | country, but its culture is waiting on machinery to stand the winters, but wherever it will do so being perfected to prepare it for the manufac-

trees, one cherry, partly as a shade tree, and one

Aus. We would suggest as a selection of pears the three following kinds: Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, and Sheldon. The Black Tartarian Apples are among the most nourishing and cherry will answer your purpose. The Japan

and much more so than potatoes. During the | Ans. We have no facts, so far as experiments I have two sisters and two brothers. My youngest brother's name is Glen Garfield. We all like your paper and looked anxiously for it last week to hear about the Denyer Encampment. I am only eleven years old. Yours, with love.

Scarcity of food in some years, apples have been largely used as a regular diet, and workmen endured their toil easily for some time on baked apples alone; whereas a potato diet required to division be made. Trials should be made on a small scale before investing largely in the scarcity of food in some years, apples have been are concerned, in this matter. We have lately endured their toil easily for some time on baked | ble as ever, no matter how fine its mechanical apples alone; whereas a potato diet required to division be made. Trials should be made on a be supplemented by meat or other food. All small scale before investing largely in the European people, and especially the French and | powdered rock.